

Weekly North Carolina Standard.

WEEKLY, \$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

SEMI-WEEKLY, \$4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XVII.

CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1850.

NUMBER 847.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

THE above rules will be inflexibly adhered to. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States:
"They must be preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer to our fourth page to-day, for the proceedings of the Legislature from Tuesday to Thursday inclusive.

The Senate was engaged for the most part on Wednesday and Thursday, in considering the Resolutions of Mr. Woodfin, in favor of an extension of the North Carolina Rail Road, east and west. Mr. Woodfin spoke in favor of his Resolutions on Wednesday, and on Thursday Mr. Washington took the same side, in a speech of considerable length.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Messrs. Avery and Walton spoke at some length, on the question of Constitutional Reform. This discussion is noticed in another place in to-day's paper. In the House, on Thursday, the question of Constitutional Reform came up, when Mr. Barnes of Northampton spoke at length on the subject. He was followed, in the evening, by Gen. Saunders, who advocated the amendments by legislative action, and not by a Convention; and Mr. Rayner then proceeded to deliver a labored argument on the question generally. Mr. Rayner advocated his bill calling a Convention—a Convention to do nothing, as we understand it, but establish Equal Suffrage, if the people desire it—and opposed Constitutional amendments by legislative action. Mr. Rayner evidently argued against Equal Suffrage, though he disclaimed any intention of doing so. He is no doubt opposed to it; and this fact will be taken for granted, unless he should come out in favor of it, in so many words.

On Thursday Daniel W. Courts, Esq., of the County of Rockingham, was elected Public Treasurer, on the second ballot. This is an excellent appointment. We have no doubt that Mr. Courts will discharge the duties of this important and responsible office in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the whole people of the State.

We refer to our regular proceedings for the vote, and for the names of those members who were absent on the occasion.

A few minutes before the House of Commons commenced voting, Mr. Fleming, of Yancey, rose in his place and nominated for the office of Treasurer the Hon. G. W. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg. Soon after, Mr. Fleming withdrew Mr. Caldwell's name, because, as he stated, to press it would be to embarrass some of his personal friends on the floor; and about the same time Mr. Stowe rose and stated that Mr. Caldwell's name had been put in nomination without his knowledge or authority. This we knew, and this every one who knows Green W. Caldwell, knew also; but Mr. Stowe's statement was nevertheless proper at the time, as it was a public vindication of Mr. Caldwell, made on the spot. Mr. Fleming, however, voted for Mr. Caldwell on both ballots.

We can regard this movement, by Mr. Fleming, in no other light than that of an attempt to cripple and disorganize the Democratic party at a time when its nominees needed every vote he could obtain; and as calculated, so far as it might have effect, to embarrass his election. We have deemed it our duty to put the Democracy of Yancey in possession of the facts, and to leave it to them to say whether they are satisfied or not with such conduct on the part of their Representative. It is idle to make party nominations, unless we adhere to them. The Democratic people have no dislikes nor prejudices in connection with appointments to office. All they ask is, that sound Democrats and capable men be appointed; and what they ask—that they have willed in this respect, they expect to see carried out by their Representatives.

The Slavery question will come up in both Houses on Monday next, as the special order.

WASHINGTON, MONUMENT. The Hon. John H. Bryan and George W. Mordecai, Esq., of this City, have been appointed by the Board of Managers at Washington, Agents to receive contributions to the Washington Monument. Let those who have not already contributed to this noble and patriotic work, do so at once. But we feel that this is a duty to which it is needless to urge North Carolinians. We have no doubt they will promptly respond to the call, and that North Carolina will be found to have contributed its full share towards erecting this monument to the "father of his country."

Contributions may be left at the State Bank.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. We learn that the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City, will give an exhibition of the progress and attainments of his pupils, in the Commons Hall, on Monday evening next. This exhibition will be one of deep interest, and we have no doubt the Hall will be crowded on the occasion.

We regret to learn that there was a great freshet in the Roanoke on Sunday the 8th instant, and that considerable damage has been done. The river was nearly if not quite as high as it was in August last.

THE DEAF AND DUMB—GOV. MANLY.

In his late Report to the Legislature, as President of the Literary Board, Gov. Manly travels out of his way to make some statements and suggestions in relation to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Among other things, he says:

"The Report of the Superintendent to this Board, shows that he had under his charge for the year ending May 15, 1850, eighteen deaf mutes who are beneficiaries of the State."

The Governor then goes on to refer to the fact that no provision has been thus far made in this Institution for the education of the blind, and in view of this, and of the supposed number of deaf mute pupils, he tells the Legislature that "while this state of things continues, the annual appropriation of \$5,000 ought to be curtailed." Gov. Manly is mistaken in his statement in relation to the number of pupils in the Institution in May, 1850. The Report of the Superintendent to the Literary Board, to which he refers, contained only the names of those pupils whose Counties had failed to pay for them as required by law. The number of these, as the Governor states, was eighteen; but this is no criterion by which to form an idea of the number of beneficiaries in attendance. The number of pupils, at the time mentioned in the Report of the Superintendent, was twenty-two; and of these twenty were beneficiaries of the State, in whole or in part. We refer to the Report of the President and Directors of the Institution submitted to the present Legislature, as containing a statement of the number of pupils at present in the Institution, as well as for other matters of interest connected with its operations.

So much for one mistake of the Governor—now for the next. In the financial portion of the Report there is an item charged to the Institution of \$5,000—the amount appropriated by act of Assembly for the purpose of meeting the bond of the Superintendent, given to the contractors. This amount was to come from the unexpended balance of the annual appropriation, and should not, therefore, be made a separate charge, as it is made by the Governor.

So much for that mistake—now for the next. Speaking of the buildings and of the contract made with the Messrs. Coby for their erection, the Governor says, "the sum of \$1,500, part of the contract price, has been withheld from the contractors, until this question [whether the contract has been complied with] shall be satisfactorily adjusted." Now, the Literary Board have retained \$1,500, as stated by Gov. Manly, and the Board of Directors of the Institution have withheld \$1,000, out of the \$5,000 above spoken of—making in all two thousand five hundred dollars withheld, instead of one thousand five hundred, as stated by the Governor.

We have said that Gov. Manly has travelled out of his way to make some of these statements and suggestions in relation to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The last Legislature took the management of this Institution out of the hands of the Literary Board, and vested it in a Board of Directors, who were empowered generally and specially to superintend and control it. It is to be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that they know their duties—that they will perform those duties to the best of their judgment—and that, if the annual appropriation for the Institution should be found to be too much, they will recommend to the Legislature a reduction of it. As Governor of the State, a recommendation by Gov. Manly that the appropriation be curtailed, would have been in place; but we cannot perceive that, as President of the Literary Board, he has any more authority to offer suggestions and recommendations in this regard, than the Board of Directors of the Institution spoken of, would have to offer their advice in relation to the Literary Fund or to Common Schools. But Gov. Manly appears to be peculiarly unfortunate in every public movement he makes. Instead of putting his white-basis recommendation in relation to the distribution of the School Fund, in his annual Message, as Governor of the State, he ought to have held that up and inserted it in this Report as President of the Literary Board; while the proper place for most of his statements and suggestions in this Report, in connection with the Deaf and Dumb Institution, would have been his annual Message. But the Governor, being determined to put his white-basis proposition in, yielded in all probability to the necessity of the case in embodying it in his annual Message—for he knew that the members of the Literary Board would sanction no such proposition in their Report.

In making these remarks we are actuated by no disposition to annoy Gov. Manly, or to do him injustice. We have sought only to correct his misstatements, and to set forth the facts, as they exist, before the Legislature and the public.

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

A Convention of the friends of industry was held in this City on Wednesday and Thursday last. Gov. Morehead in the Chair.

We learn that an "Industrial Association" was formed, with a President, five Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries. The Association determined to hold a Fair in this City, in October, 1851, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for it. Articles of all sorts, the results of industry, will be exhibited on the occasion, and premiums, we presume, will be awarded.

An address will be delivered on the occasion. We shall publish the proceedings of this Convention as soon as they come to hand.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Tuesday last, Mr. Foote presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, condemnatory of his conduct on the Compromise bills, and declaring that the interests of the State are, in the opinion of the Legislature, unsafe in his keeping.

No other matter of general interest transpired. The death of Mr. Harman, of Louisiana, was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, the death of Mr. Harman was announced, and eulogies delivered by Messrs. Morse and Bailey.

The House then adjourned.

We learn that W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke County, has been invited to address the two Literary Societies of our University at the annual Commencement, in June next. Mr. Avery has accepted the invitation.

GEORGIA.

On the 13th instant, the Vermont law nullifying the fugitive-slave law, was laid before the Georgia Convention. On the same day Mr. Jenkins, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, made the following report:

"That we hold the American Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate. Past associations, our present position and future prospects will bind us to it as long as it continues the safeguard of those rights and principles."

That in this spirit, Georgia maturely considered the action of Congress, embracing a series of measures—the admission of California into the Union—the organization of the Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico—the establishment of the boundary between the latter State and Texas—the suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia—the extradition of fugitive slaves—and the connection with them of the reception of a proposition to exclude slavery in the Mexican territories, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and whilst it does not wholly approve, it will abide by them as a permanent adjustment of the sectional controversy.

Georgia, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist, as a last resort, to the disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any future act of Congress abolishing slavery in places within the slaveholding States, the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, navy-yards, &c., or any act suppressing the slave trade between slaveholding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any territory heretofore admitted, because of the existence of slavery therein, or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of all fugitive slaves.

That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that upon the faithful execution of the fugitive slave bill by the proper authorities, depends the preservation of our much loved Union.

The above is the substance of the Report, as we find it telegraphed to the newspapers.

IMPORTS OF NEWBERN.

We copy from a late number of the Newbernian, the following statement of the imports of Newbern, embracing the year ending October, 1850:

6,000 barrels of Flour,
3,000 barrels of Lard,
3,100 barrels of Pork,
2,000 barrels of Whiskey,
37,000 pounds of Butter,
35,000 pounds of Cheese,
50,000 pounds of Bacon,
100,000 pounds of Hay,
40,000 pounds of Tobacco,
40,000 pounds of Lard,
37,500 pounds of Cotton Yarn,
4,000 bushels of Potatoes,
500 barrels of Apples,
1235 Kegs of Nails,
\$25,000 worth Domestic Goods,
75 tons of Iron,
27,000 pounds Hollow Ware.

This is exclusive of woolen goods, a large amount of which, says that paper, are imported annually.

JENNY LIND IN WASHINGTON.

Jenny Lind gave her first concert in Washington City on the night of the 16th instant. She was to sing in Richmond, last night, whence she goes to Charleston. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says of her Washington Concert:

"Of Jenny Lind's reception it is enough to say that she made the same impression here as elsewhere, and her second concert will be even more crowded and successful than the first."

All the "dignitaries of the land" were present at this concert, including the President, Gen. Scott, Mr. Clay, and Mr. King, &c. &c. The money taken in amounted to over \$10,000. On Monday Jenny visited Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon; and Tuesday evening she visited President Fillmore, at the White House, by special invitation.

"Father Ritchie" went to hear her sing, and in ecstasies as the result of it. Jenny Lind is, indeed, a woman among millions of women. The world has never seen her equal as a songstress, while at the same time her amiability of disposition and benevolence are on the tongues of all.

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

The last Wilmington Commercial, a Whig paper, contains the following notice of Mr. Shepard's late speech on the Slavery question:

"Though very much crowded for room, we have felt it our duty to present the Speech of Mr. Shepard, on the subject of Resolutions now before the Legislature of our State. We do this because we think the Resolutions come as near the sentiments of a majority of the people of North Carolina, as any that will be produced—and because it advances good arguments in refutation to doctrine proposed by a distinguished citizen of our State, which doctrine if once admitted by the South, would forever close the discussion of Southern Rights and render the preservation of the Union entirely hopeless. If the principles advanced by Mr. Badger are correct, there are but two positions which sovereign States can occupy, viz: submission or rebellion."

We commend the above to the particular attention of Messrs. Gilmer, Houghton, Woodfin, and the Raleigh Register.

AN OUTLAW CAPTURED.

A negro man, the property of Joseph A. Biting, Esq., of Surry County, left his master some year or two since, and had been going at large in Surry and Ashe Counties, defying the law, and committing depredations of all sorts. Some time since he shot a citizen of Ashe—Capt. Black—with the view of obtaining his gun; and so general and dangerous had his operations become, that it was necessary to call out three Companies of the Ashe County militia to take him.

They went in search of him, found him, and as he refused to surrender, he was shot in the leg by one of the militia-men, Mr. Lewis W. Bryant. He has been committed to prison, to await his trial for his numerous crimes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We learn from the last Charleston Mercury, that the Senate of South Carolina have passed the bill calling a State Convention on the first Monday of December next, by the very decisive vote of 37 to 6.

"This is like action," says that paper, "and we seem to breathe more free."

This bill was made the special order in the House for the 17th instant.

The bill reported by the committee on Federal Relations, providing for the appointment of Deputies to a Southern Congress has been indefinitely postponed in the House, by ayes 60, noes 57. Gov. Means was inaugurated on the 16th instant.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Avery, of Burke, delivered a very able speech in the Commons on Wednesday last, on the question of Constitutional amendments. He took the ground and maintained it, that these Constitutional amendments should be effected by legislative action, and not by a Convention. He stated that he had occupied this ground before his constituents, and they had sustained him in it; and he said his constituents would be astonished when they heard that a Convention was demanded by the West. The West, in his opinion, made no such demand. He believed the people there to be in favor of the present compromise of the Constitution; he did not think they were anxious to disturb them. He had been elected in a Whig County, with the fact well known that he was in favor of the present basis of representation in the Legislature; and he was determined to stand by this basis.

Mr. Walton, Mr. Avery's Whig colleague, replied to him. He was understood to say, that in taking ground for a Convention his object was to effect a change in the basis of representation! A very animated discussion took place between these gentlemen, in which Mr. Walton came off, as a matter of course, "second best."

We are glad to learn that Mr. Avery will write out his remarks for publication. We shall publish them, with pleasure, at an early day. We wish the people of the State, of both parties, to see for themselves the manly and noble stand which he maintains on this question of the basis.

Mr. Rayner, Whig from the East—goes for a limited Convention, and Mr. Foster, Whig from the West—advocates an unlimited Convention! This strikes us as a very pretty arrangement, provided it should not be seen through by the people, and understood. Is Mr. Rayner's County for a Convention? Do the people of Hertford County desire a Convention of any sort? How many voters in that County will sign a memorial praying the call of a Convention? We pause for a reply.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE ROAD. The stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road Company assembled in Richmond on the 11th instant.

Among other matters considered, was that of a connection of said Road with North Carolina. Mr. N. J. Palmer, of Milton, submitted a series of Resolutions for a branch Road to that town; and the following Resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That W. P. Tunstall, President of the Road, and Hon. Calvin Graves, of North Carolina, be appointed to apply, in a respectful manner, to the Legislature of North Carolina for the right of way to connect the Richmond and Danville Railroad with the Coastal Railroad of that State."

Mr. David Chalmers, of Halifax, was appointed alternate to either of those gentlemen, who might be unable to attend to the commission; and the Board of Directors were authorized to pay their expenses.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated Richmond County, December 10.

"Your course upon the all-absorbing question of Slavery, so far as I have the means of information, meets with a hearty response from both Whigs and Democrats. All unite in saying that by the poor 'boon' which was attempted to be secured by the 'adjustment' is not carried out to the letter, the 'adjustment' in the only remedy. Nothing short of this declaration from the Legislature will satisfy the public mind, and nothing short of this will open the eyes of those whom we wish still to regard as friends."

"Can there possibly be a question raised that a State has not the right to secede? If so, we would simply call the attention of those who deny it, to the Virginia Convention of 1862, and to the ratification of the federal Constitution. Such were the misgivings of those States, that they would not accede to it except on the express condition that the powers thereby delegated might be resumed by the States at the pleasure of the people. In the language of Virginia, 'whenever the same shall be perceived to their injury or oppression.' With this distinct understanding they were received into the Confederacy, and as it inured to them it inures to all."

"Party spirit should be merged on this question. Its agitation can be productive of no present good, but is potent of much mischief."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated RANDOLPH County, December 11.

"I read with much pleasure the very able and patriotic letter of the Hon. James Buchanan, addressed to the 'Union Meeting' in Philadelphia. This letter does honor to his head and heart. If I mistake not, he judges correctly as to Southern men abiding in the 'adjustment' by Congress, provided the agitation of the slavery question ceases and the fugitive-slave law is executed in its letter and spirit; but if not, this glorious Union is gone, and gone forever! For my own part I am devotedly attached to the Union, and if necessary would freely sacrifice my life's blood on its altar; but honor and liberty are still dearer to me than the Union. What Southern man does not feel unbounded indignation when he sees the only boon given to the South in the late compromise, treated as a nullity by Northern men?"

"I am delighted at your flattering prospects with your Weekly and Semi-Weekly Standard. Your paper is offered at such low rates now that no one who wishes to read can refuse to subscribe for it."

MARRIED.

In Louisville, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Ridley, of the Episcopal Church, DeWitt C. Stone, Esq., to Miss Mary M., second daughter of Richard F. Yarbrough, Esq., of that place.

DIED.

At his residence, in Wake County, on the 9th instant, the Rev. William Dupree, of the Baptist Church, after a long and painful illness. The deceased was a good citizen, a faithful Minister of the Gospel, and an honest man. He was widely known, having preached in many Counties of the State for a number of years; and his death will occasion sincere sorrow in many bosoms. He died in the faith he had so often commended to others, and in full assurance of a blissful immortality.

In Warren on the 9th instant, Mr. Edward J. Mason, in his 36th year. Also, in Warren, on the 10th instant, Mr. Simmons Southerland, aged about 50 years. In Granville, on the 29th November, Mr. Robert Jones, Sr. in the 66th year of his age.

A Printer Wanted.

To take charge of the Christian Star to be printed in the City of Raleigh. Liberal wages will be paid to one who is competent to the task. None others need apply. H. B. HAYES.

December 17, 1850.

Wines and Brandies. Scotch Ale and London Porter. Of Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO. December 19.

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the test and given satisfaction to the public. It has supplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need incur no imposition, as there are now some 250 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange County, N. C.

Register, Fayetteville Observer, Argos, and Milton Chronicle, copy 3 weeks and forward accounts to the subscriber.

State of North Carolina, Warren County.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, vs. Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock deceased; Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock deceased; Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren County of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the parties in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warren, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

December 21. (Pr. adv. \$3 62 1/2.) 847-6.

New York Abolition Merchants.

A CARD. HAVING been informed that a report originating with a Newspaper published in this city, to the effect that we are Abolitionists and supporters of papers advocating abolition doctrines, &c., has been put in circulation in the Southern States, we deem it proper to state that said report is utterly false and without foundation.

Neither member of our firm has any leaning towards sympathy with abolitionism or its advocates, and never had; but on the contrary are staunch supporters of the Constitution and laws of the country, and opposed to any opening of or further agitation upon the subject of Slavery.

We respectfully request all papers which have given currency to said report to do us the justice and favor to retract and contradict the same.

PERKINS, WARREN, & CO.

(Late Dennis, Portland, & Co.)

New York, Nov. 13, 1850.

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. Bouquet De Caroline, Jockey Club, Vervaine, Essance De Sable, Rose Citronella, Lily, Patchouly, Jenny Lind, Jube Rose, Musk, Alce, Parina Cologne, Fine Toilet and Shaving Soap, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO. Dec. 19th, 1850.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS JULIA PEACE informs her friends and the citizens that she intends opening a School on the 1st of January, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English Education. If there are those in the country who would wish to send their children, her Mother can accommodate them with board. Particular attention will be paid to the manners, and improvement of the children committed to her charge. Terms the same as the other Schools.

Raleigh Dec. 16, 1850.

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and send account to this office.

Oxford Female Academy.

GRANTVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Regular exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 12th day of January next. Terms per Session of five months: Board, including fuel, lights, washing, &c. \$45 00 Tuition in English branches, 15 00 French or Latin, 15 00 Music on the Piano with use of instrument, 50 00

SAM'L. L. VENABLE, Principal.

Oxford, Dec. 15, 1850.

Yet Alive

AT THE CHEAP CASE STORE.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrels Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this year for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Hargett and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH. Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1850.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will again open on Wednesday, January 8, 1851. Particular attention will be given to the French Language, Book keeping, Surveying, Levelling and other branches of a practical character.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1850.

Legislative Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, for the passage of a law authorizing Calvin J. Rogers, late Sheriff of Wake County, to collect arrearages of taxes due him in that capacity. December 17, 1850.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

A. H. RAY, } Principals.

Miss E. W. CURRIE, Instructress on Piano and Vocal Music. Miss R. S. FAIRALL, Instructress on Guitar, and in Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Galathenics, &c. Other assistance as it may be needed.

THE Spring Session of 1851, (the 17th under the present Principals) will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The Trustees are highly gratified to be able to announce to the public, that hereafter the entire and undivided attention of both the Principals will be devoted to the interests of this Institution—Mr. Ray having relinquished a profitable and successful Male school, in order to add his personal efforts to those of the former very efficient corps of Teachers, in making this all that a good Female Institution ought to be.

The Board recommend, with very great confidence, the Louisville Female Seminary to the patronage of the public. For cheapness, soundness of instruction, impartiality and fidelity in teaching, high-toned moral and religious influences, and strictness in regulating the expenses of pupils, this institution will compare successfully with any in the State. In point of health, the Board give it as their deliberate opinion that this Village is not surpassed by any location in the Central portion of the State; and in support of this opinion they may add that among the large number of pupils from the Eastern part of the State, there has not been a death in the eight years that the Academies have been under the government of the present Principals; and there have been, for several years, very few cases requiring the attention of a Physician; and they understand, from the most reliable sources that, for the last four years, Medical bills among the pupils have been nearly unknown, and throughout the community there has been almost uninterrupted good health.

A Circular, prepared by the Principal, setting forth in detail the government, course of studies, text books, prices, &c. will be